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1890-91

WM. F. BASSETT.
F. L. BASSETT.

Catalogue

OF

Fruit and Ornamental

Trees, Plants and Vines

GROWN AT

The Bellevue Nursery



Wm. F. Bassett & Son,

Hammononton, New Jersey.

Advice and Terms.

Name and Address.—Be particular in ordering to give your *Name, Postoffice, County and State*. We often receive orders containing money and no clue to the sender. Write these important points distinctly.

Remittances must be made by Postoffice Money Order, Philadelphia Drafts, Express Money Order or Registered Letter; in these ways only at our risk.

C. O. D.—We will not send goods Collect on Delivery unless a portion of the bill be paid in advance to guarantee acceptance.

Errors.—We try not to make any mistakes, but in the hurry of filling hundreds of orders some errors will be made. We are always ready to rectify them, and they should be reported to us immediately on receipt of goods.

Not Less than \$1.00.—We cannot afford to fill orders for trees and plants for less than \$1.00, as the cost of boxing and packing so small an order leaves no profit. Orders for bulbs quoted in this list, however, we will cheerfully fill for less amounts.

Guarantee.—We guarantee all our stock to be as represented, and in fine growing condition when it leaves our hands, after which we have no control over it and cannot be responsible for its safe handling en route.

Order Sheets.—We will consider it a favor if you will use the order sheet enclosed.

Gratis Plants.—We always give something valuable with each order, free, and on orders shipped by express we generally put in extras enough to cover the express charges. Please remember this in ordering.

Cheap Plants.—We believe our plants are equal to any offered, and, quality considered, very cheap—often less than half the price asked by traveling agents.

Shipments.—Bulbs are ready to ship as soon as you receive this catalogue, and should be ordered as soon after as convenient. Other stock is ready to ship as soon as ripened, which is generally about October 1st.

Collections of Plants.—Our collections of plants contain some of the most liberal offers made and should be taken advantage of. Look them over carefully.

We take occasion here to thank our old customers for their liberal patronage, and we shall endeavor to keep up with the times. We are testing many new things every year, and we give you the advantage of our experience.

POINTERS.

We believe the Pioneer Blackcap raspberry is the most profitable market variety grown; Warfield and Hawerland strawberries are in a high degree money makers, and should be planted largely for market. Of the larger fruits, the Idaho bids fair to be the pear of the future, and the Botan plum is simply marvelous in early and profuse bearing, and will be very popular as soon as it is better known. We mention these as being some of the very best novelties in the fruit line ever offered. Don't fail to try them.

WM. F. BASSETT & SON,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

Catalogue of W. F. BASSETT & SON,

Bellevue Nurseries, HAMMONTON, N. J.

Fruit Department.

Our selections in all fruits are guided by many years of experience in practical fruit culture, and we judge varieties from a higher standpoint than the ordinary nurseryman.

Bellevue Specialties.

THE PIONEER RASPBERRY.

It has long been the aim of propagators to find a black-cap that combined large size, early ripening, firmness, productiveness, hardiness and vigorous growth. We have a number of varieties possessing each a portion of these qualities. The Gregg in some respects is unequalled. It is of enormous size and firm enough for any one, but it is too late to be a good market sort. The old Doolittle, by reason of its earliness, was a favorite among market growers for a long time, and then the Souhegan came out as an improvement on the Doolittle. It turned out to be a step in the right direction, and to-day it is probably the most extensively grown of all black-caps for early market. There is much complaint, however, of its poor growth, as it often fails the second year to make new wood enough for the next crop. It is also a poor berry for wet seasons, as it softens so as to be unfit for market. It also lacks in productiveness. You may ask, why did people plant a berry with so many defects? Because it was the best to be had!

The Pioneer was raised from seed by a Hammonton fruit-grower, who, seeing its value, propagated it until he had quite a stock of it, and then instead of forming a company to sell it (as is done with many new fruits now-a-days), *the stock was promptly bought at a high figure and planted for fruit by our shrewdest fruit-growers.* Is this not in itself proof of its superiority over existing kinds? From our personal experience and from interviewing some of the successful fruit-growers who had fruited the Pioneer, we found the following to be the points of advantage over the Souhegan and other early sorts:

First. In productiveness it is fully fifty per cent. ahead. One grower had a piece of land of uniform quality, one-half of which was Pioneer and the other half Souhegan. He says he marketed three times as many quarts from the Pioneer as he did from the Souhegan. This was partly owing to the heavy rains completely ruining the Souhegan, while the Pioneer were all marketed and brought a good price.

Second. The berries are so hard that they stand bad weather and long shipment far better than any other variety.

Third. In size it is second only to Gregg.

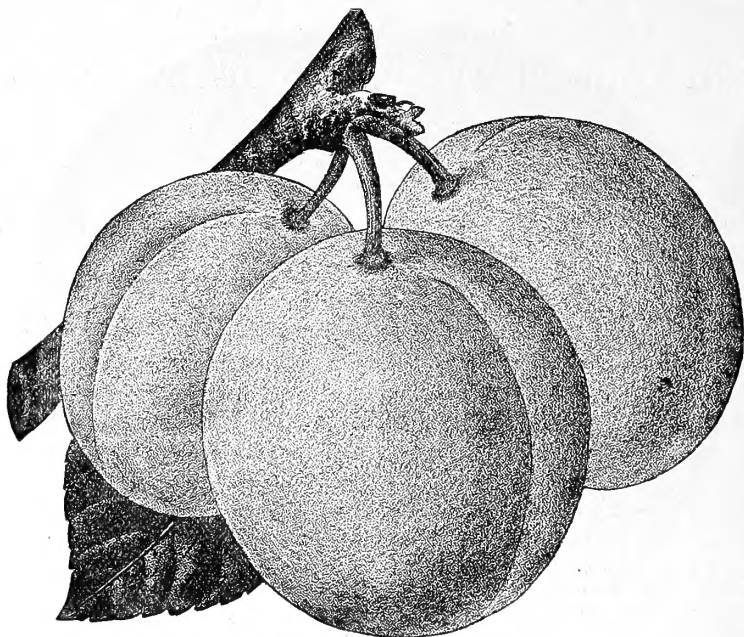
Fourth. The plant is never exhausted by heavy bearing, and it never fails to make an abundance of strong canes for the next season's crop. In this respect it is unequalled.

Fifth. It has never been injured by cold.

Sixth. It has now been tested thoroughly, not simply in rich garden culture, but by the acre, under ordinary treatment.

We ask those about to plant black-caps for market to look at these facts carefully, and if in doubt on any point not made clear to them, we will be pleased to answer any questions they may ask by letter. The price is so low that you cannot afford to plant inferior kinds at any price.

Dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.



BOTAN PLUM.

THE BOTAN PLUM.

The introduction of an entirely new race of plums from Japan is destined to revolutionize plum culture, especially in localities where the ravages of the curculio render it almost impossible to get a crop of the European sorts. From personal observation, we are convinced that this new race will be exempt from their attacks. We are also convinced that the (Red) Botan is the best adapted of them for extensive culture all over the United States. It is a plum of very fine quality, uniformly of good size, in color rich yellow suffused with red, deep red cheek and covered with a fine bloom. In vigor of growth and productiveness it has no equal in our fruits. We have seen little one-year trees loaded with plums. It is very early in ripening—August in our latitude—and will command a good price in market, as plums are scarce at that season.

We would caution parties against another plum brought from Japan under the name of Botan, which is a yellow plum of entirely different character and of no great value; as above described, the true Botan has a fine deep red cheek, which gives it a most attractive appearance when offered in market.

There has been much carelessness in sending out plums from Japan, on the principle that anything would "go" if it only came from Japan! As with persimmons, oranges and other fruits, there are many varieties in Japan, and only the best should be taken.

One-year trees, each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00. Postpaid at single rate.

WM. F. BASSETT & SON.

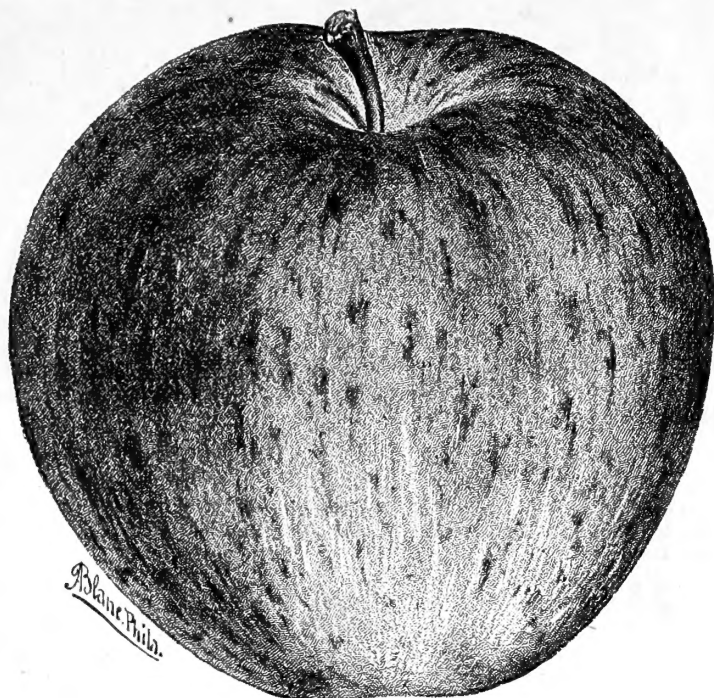
CAPE MAY CO., N. J.

Sirs: Seeds were received in fine condition. Many thanks for promptness and also for the extras.

Yours, etc.,

S. R. HARRIS.


Send us the names of a few of your friends who would be interested in our Catalogue. We will mail Catalogues to them, and send you something to pay for your trouble.



SCULLINS SUMMER APPLE.

SCULLINS SUMMER APPLE.

For the last eight years this apple has not failed once to bear a good crop. It is an apple of medium size, good shape, and in color a beautiful red, striped and streaked with darker red with a yellow cheek. In flavor it is simply delicious; mild, sub-acid and juicy. Its greatest value, however, lies in its wonderful productiveness, making the upright branches appear like strings of fruit. It has no off-year, but can be depended on annually. As a market apple or for home use it surpasses any early apple we know of. It is a fact that most of the early summer apples offered are of the meanest appearance and poorest quality, yet they are profitable. Here is a variety of the greatest beauty and most excellent quality, and possessing the important added merits of vigorous habit and regular and extremely productive bearing. It *ought* to be a boon to the fruit growers! We have only a limited stock, and shall not offer any trees for sale except with **Bassett's \$2.50 Collection of Luscious Fruits**. This offer places the collection lower than an equal value was ever offered. See description of this collection.

 **CLUB ORDERS.**—We will make the following inducement to those who will get up club orders. Each member of the club will receive our club order extras. Those intending to get up clubs should send for extra order sheets.

WM. F. BASSETT & SON.

Dear Sirs: Received the roots all right in good condition
Thanks for the premium Strawberries.

Yours very truly,

HOLYOKE, MASS.

* * *

J. O. ROGERS.

Strawberry Plants by the 100, Blackberries and Raspberries by the dozen, and Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries at single price include postage.

Bassett's \$2.50 Collection

— OF —

Luscious Fruits.

We offer this collection of valuable fruits with the utmost confidence that they will meet the most sanguine expectations. We have tested thoroughly each of the varieties offered.

This collection contains two trees each of the two apples, two vines of Moore's Early Grape and one dozen each of the other varieties, making 4 trees, 2 vines and 48 plants.

We mail the entire lot, carefully boxed, postage paid, for \$2.50, and guarantee their safe arrival to any place in the United States or Canada.

Summer Rose Apple.—This is by far the best early apple ever offered, and is deemed so valuable by the United States Department of Agriculture that they made it the object of special mention and a colored plate in the annual report for 1888. The fruit begins to ripen in July, and is of remarkably fine quality and great beauty. It is also a remarkably fine grower, making a handsome tree. Every tree will live and grow vigorously.

Scullins Summer Apple.—This is a new apple of such sterling value that it is destined to become one of the leading varieties when it becomes more plenty. It ripens immediately after Summer Rose, bearing large crops every year of the most delicious red and yellow apples ever grown. It bears so full that the wormy ones drop off, leaving the balance of the crop nice, clean, handsome apples, free from worms. We are the only firm that offers this new apple, and we have tested it fully in orchard culture for five years before offering it.

Moore's Early Grape.—This grape has proved to be the only reliable early black grape of good quality grown. They are being planted in vast quantities by experienced grape growers. Heretofore all our early kinds have been those that colored early, when in reality they were unripe and unfit to eat. It combines fine quality, large berries and bunches and early ripening with an exceptionally healthy vine and foliage and freedom from rot.

Pioneer Raspberry.—Horticulturists have been looking for years for a perfect Blackcap, and here it is! The fact that the practical fruit-growers of Hammonton bought all the plants offered the first two years, shows what is thought of it by men that know. It is very large size and immensely productive, yielding two or three times as much as Souhegan or Doolittle, and is the most vigorous and healthy black-cap ever offered. Do not be deceived into buying plants that are not genuine. The original plants are in Hammonton, and ours are from these.

Erie Blackberry.—A particularly fine berry for the home garden, as it is superb in quality, early, large and very hardy. We are pleased to say that our stock of Erie was grown from the original plants, and we know they are genuine.

Warfield No. 2 (P.) Strawberry.—After two years' trial, we have found this berry to be the best out of a score of new varieties, and it will entirely supersede the Crescent and other popular sorts. The plant is healthy and free from rust and enormously productive. Berries are large from the first picking to the last, of brilliant color and fine flavor. Like most extra heavy bearers, it requires another variety to fertilize it, and for this we recommend

Jessie.—This is the best flavored berry grown. Plant free from all disease or rust and a fine grower, with perfect blossoms. Berries medium to very large and exceedingly firm.

General Fruit List.

STRAWBERRIES.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Of first importance in preparing a strawberry bed is to thoroughly prepare the soil a foot deep, and manure liberally. Strawberries like a rather low, moist piece of ground, but will succeed on most soils if well manured. Mulching in the spring is a great benefit to them.

Fall planting should be done early, so as to allow the plant to become established and fast in the ground. Do not plant too deep nor too shallow, but as they have stood before being dug. Make the ground firm about the roots with the hands as you plant them. A bed of strawberries twenty feet square, with good treatment, will supply an ordinary family with an abundance of fruit, and should contain several varieties so as to prolong the season. A bed of this size will require about two hundred plants. The old sorts are so far superseded by some of the more recent varieties that they are not worth planting. If you will give us a description of your ground, whether light or heavy, high or low, and what the climate is, also whether for near or distant market, we can select varieties for you that will satisfy you in every respect. Note the difference in the varieties marked (P.) These require another variety bearing perfect flowers to fertilize the blossoms planted every three or four rows.

NEW VARIETIES.

Warfield No. 2 (P.).—This variety has exceeded our expectations in nearly every respect. A very rapid, slender grower, with healthy foliage. For two years it has been our most productive berry, holding its size throughout the entire season. Color dark crimson and very glossy. Destined to entirely supplant Crescent for market purposes, as it has proved to be one of our best shippers. 25 cts. per dozen, \$1 per 100.

Gandy comes after other kinds are nearly all gone, is very large, firm and handsome, and sells for a higher price than any other variety we have. Valuable for either home use or market. 25 cts. per dozen, \$1 per 100.

Bubach No. 5 (P.) is a vigorous grower and had the best foliage of any with us the past season. Berries large and sweet, but too soft for shipment. It will prove valuable for home use. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

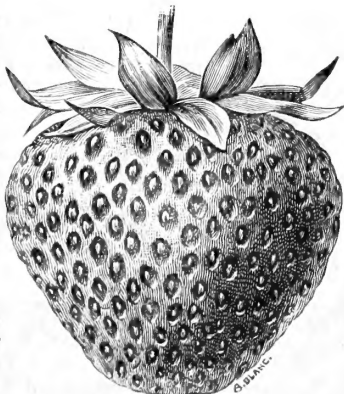
Haverland (P.).—A new variety of great value for home use or market. This variety attracted more notice at the Bellevue Nursery the past season than any other. Berries long, of a light crimson color, very large, and of excellent flavor. Bears its fruit in large clusters. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Eureka.—With us Eureka has proved to be even later than Gandy, and of larger size, but it is rather poor in quality, and soft. We can recommend it, however, to those who wish to extend the season as the latest variety we have. 25 cts. per dozen, \$1 per 100.

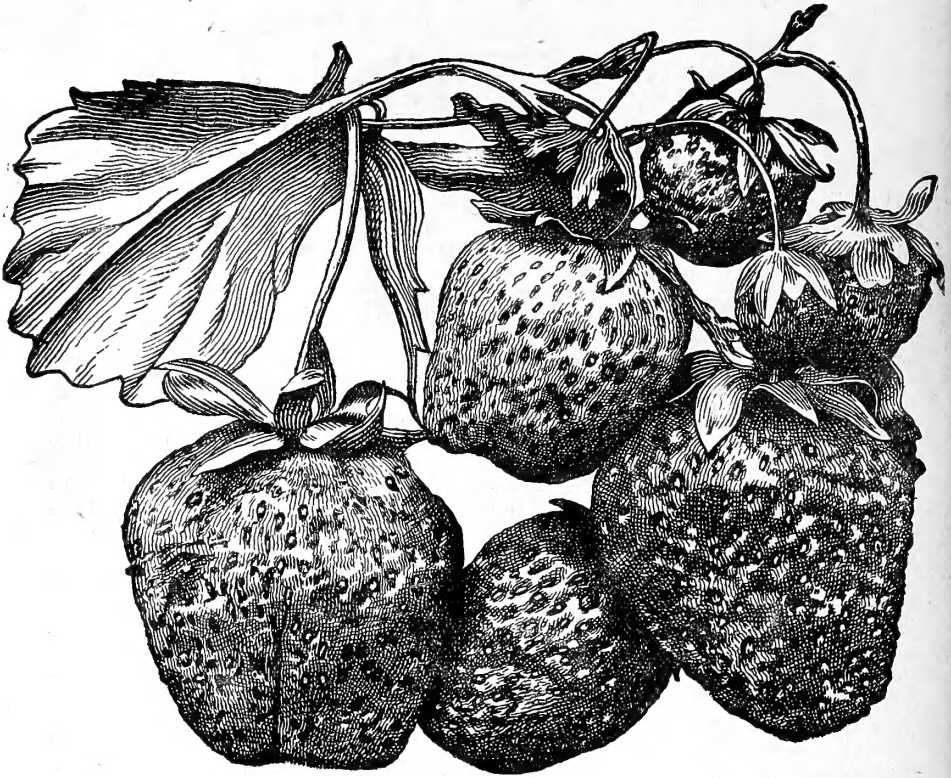
Luella (P.).—The following are some of the claims of the originator: "It is firmer than the Wilson and no doubt will ship better. Color resembles the Wilson. One of the greatest yielders of large berries I have ever seen." Not yet fruited here. 50 cts. per dozen, \$2 per 100.

Lady Rusk (P.).—This berry has been shipped by the originator 1,000 miles, and it arrived in good order. Claimed to be rust-proof. Equal to the Crescent in yield and superior in all other respects. With us it has not grown as well as some other new sorts, but it may prove valuable. 50 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Mrs. Cleveland (P.).—Sent out by the introducers of Haverland. T. V. Munson says of it: "It is a good grower, large, light scarlet, early, of good quality, more productive than Eureka and rather better than Jessie." Not yet fruited with us. 35 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.



BUBACH STRAWBERRY.

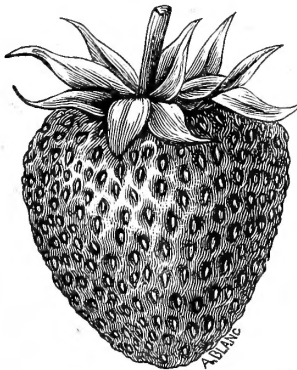


MRS. CLEVELAND STRAWBERRY.

Mark.—Originated in Ohio, and claimed to be very productive, very firm, good color, with a perfect blossom. 50 cts. per dozen.

Michel's Early.—The originator says of it: "Michel's Early is the earliest of all good strawberries. Two weeks earlier than Crescent, as productive, and has a perfect blossom. Fruit large, handsome and excellent." Our plants look very fine now, but have not fruited yet. 30 cts. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Stayman's No. 1.—On our grounds this is an excellent grower. It is claimed by the originator to exceed Jessie and Bubach No. 5 in quality and productiveness, and has the advantage of blossoming so late that it is never caught by late frosts. Not yet fruited here. 30 cts. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.



VINELAND STRAWBERRY.

Tippecanoe.—Not yet fruited with us, but claimed by the originator to be remarkably large, vigorous and early, and owing to its immense mass of roots stands drouth better than most varieties. 30 cts. per dozen, \$2 per 100.

Viola.—A promising new sort of the Sharpless order, though earlier, and said to equal Wilson for shipping. Very healthy and vigorous. Not yet fruited with us. 30 cts. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Vineland.—An old variety possessing so many good points of merit that we continue to grow it. Berries of good size, firm, fine flavor. It is quite late in season. Resembles the old Kentucky, but an improvement on that variety. 25 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100.



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

Sadie.—Claimed to be very productive, early and of the size of Wilson. Not yet fruited with us. 50 cts. per dozen.

May King is one of the best early varieties for family use and has proved profitable in many sections for market. Plant vigorous and healthy. Berries medium size, light red and very highly flavored. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Sharpless.—On heavy land the Sharpless continues to be one of the finest varieties grown. Berries large, but rather soft, good quality. Will not succeed under poor treatment. 25 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Crescent (P.).—Once very popular on account of great productiveness, but becomes so small at the end of the season as not to be worth picking. 25 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Raspberries may be planted on land suitable for corn or wheat with a certainty of success. Ground should be thoroughly prepared and heavily manured. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds, and allow only a few of the suckers to remain to fruit.

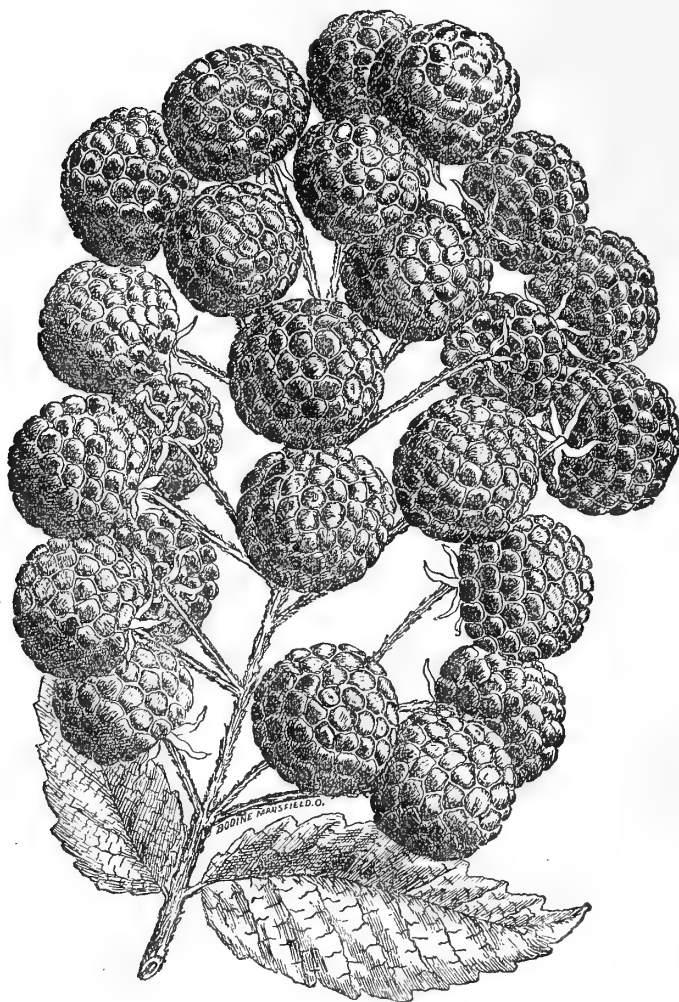
Red varieties are usually planted for market purposes in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. This will require 2,400 plants to the acre. In the spring cut the canes back about one-half their length, leaving them all of one length. In planting raspberries, do not plant too deep.

VARIETIES.

Golden Queen.—One of the finest and most popular yellow varieties in cultivation. Of large size, great beauty high quality; productive and very hardy. 60 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Caroline.—A valuable yellow variety for home use. Darker colored than the preceding, and possessing more of the peculiar raspberry flavor which some like and others dislike. Requires rich soil. 60 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market).—The leading late market variety and the best red variety in general cultivation. A strong, healthy grower and very productive. Berries large to very large. Quality best. 50 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.



PALMER RASPBERRY.

grown of all the blackcaps, on account of its earliness, large size and good shipping qualities. A paying variety for market purposes. 40 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Palmer (Cap).—This is a new variety of which we have great hopes. We have fruited it the past season and find it to be a very fine grower, exceeding the Souhegan in this respect. Fruit of very large size and very firm. We would recommend all who are in search of a good blackcap to try this. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

THE CULTURE of blackberries is similar to raspberries, except that they require more room and can be grown on a greater variety of soils. Blackberries should be severely pruned in spring to reduce the number of berries, and should be pinched in summer to make them throw out lateral branches.

Erie.—A variety of recent introduction; of great value for home use. Equal in quality to the old Lawton, and said to be much hardier than that variety. 75 cts. per dozen.

Turner (*Southern Thornless*).—A very desirable early sort for either market or home use. It is a vigorous grower and very hardy. Berries of good size and color, very sweet. Succeeds where most others fail. 40 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Thompson's Early Prolific.—A new variety from Ohio, of great promise as a market or amateur sort. Ripened the past season eight days in advance of the Turner. Berries of good size, very firm and of the clear, bright color so much desired in red raspberries. \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Nemaha (Cap). A large late variety of recent introduction, resembling the Gregg in many respects, but claimed to be hardier. 75 cts. per dozen.

Souhegan (Cap).—The most extensively

Minnewaski has fruited with us this season for the first time. We believe it will be a valuable variety for home use on account of its fine quality, especially if it should prove as hardy north as the introducer claims it to be. 75 cts. per dozen.

Kittatinny.—Probably the best late variety in cultivation for our climate for home use, and in many sections for market. Berries large, handsome and delicious. 40 cts. per dozen, \$1 per 100.

Early Harvest.—The earliest of all the blackberries, and very valuable on that account, although the berries are not so large as the later varieties. With us it ripens by the end of June. Claimed to be very hardy at the north. 40 cts. per dozen, \$1 per 100.

Wilson.—Probably the finest market berry for sections where it will succeed. It is not hardy at the north and northwest, however. Berries of the largest size, firm and handsome and very early. We have more demand for this blackberry than all other varieties together. We would like to figure on large lots of from 5,000 to 50,000, on which we will make special rates. 40 cts. per dozen, 60 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000, \$45 per 10,000.

Wilson, Jr.—A seedling from the old Wilson, and resembles the parent in every respect, but claimed to be healthier and hardier, with less double blossoms. 40 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100.

Snyder.—By reason of its extreme hardiness this is the favorite variety for the extreme north. A heavy bearer and of fine quality, but the berries are rather small. 40 cts. per dozen, \$1 per 100.

Crystal White.—The only white blackberry grown, and valuable as a novelty. Berries fair size, very sweet, and of a translucent white when ripe. 40 cts. per dozen, \$1 per 100.

Lucretia Dewberry.—The only dewberry worthy of culture. It is a trailing blackberry. Its great value lies in its earliness, ripening before Early Harvest and of the size of well-grown Wilsons, although not equal to Wilson in quality. It is an immense bearer and remains fruitful for many years. Should be grown with stakes to tie the bearing vines on. It is of immense value as a market berry, and brings high prices on account of earliness. Perfectly hardy and healthy, enduring 25° below zero uninjured. If you have never grown the Lucretia Dewberry, don't let another season pass without planting it. 40 cts. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.



WILSON BLACKBERRY.



ERIE BLACKBERRY.

CURRENTS.

CULTURE.—Currants like partial shade and a cool, moist situation, succeeding well along fences and stone walls. For field culture, plant rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. When the currant worm appears, dust with Buhach.

Fay's Prolific.—In heavy soil and with good culture this new variety exceeds all others in size and productiveness, and has proved of great value. Two years, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

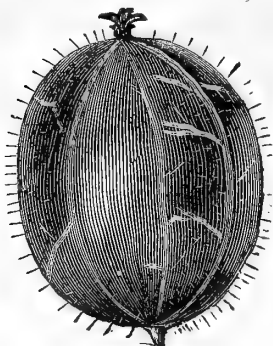
Cherry.—The best of all for market purposes. Bunches large and berries very large. A vigorous and healthy grower, doing well on light or heavy soil. Two years, 60 cts. per dozen.

Victoria.—A late variety of great value, with medium-sized berries, of a pale red color and excellent quality. Should be included in all collections. Two years, 60 cts. per dozen.

White Grape.—As a white variety this is unequalled. Bunches and berries large; berries handsome, translucent white, and of the best quality. Two years, 60 cents per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Gooseberries are much similar to the currants in their wants, and should be grown in the same manner. The English varieties are so subject to mildew that it is only in certain localities that they can be grown.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Downing.—An improvement on the Houghton. Berries pale green, and excellent for cooking and table use. Bushes vigorous and free from mildew. Two years, 75 cts. per dozen, \$5 per 100.

Industry (English).—We select this as the healthiest of the foreign sorts. Berries very large, deep red in color and of delicious quality. If you have a situation that is cool and partially shaded, try them. Two years, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

GRAPES.

CULTURE.—Grape culture is an industry in itself, and it will be impossible to give anything of much value in so small a space. There are some excellent works on the subject, however, to which we refer those desiring to learn all they can on this subject (see third page of cover). In planting, both the tops and roots should be trimmed, and the vines set so as to leave two or three buds under ground. They should be pruned annually.

Moore's Diamond.—A cross between the Concord and Iona, and considered by many to be the finest of Mr. Moore's seedlings. Bunches large and compact, often shouldered. Berries as large as Concord, greenish yellow, of superior quality, juicy, with few seeds and almost entirely free from pulp. No other white grape combines so many desirable qualities. One year, 75 cts. each; two years, \$1 each.

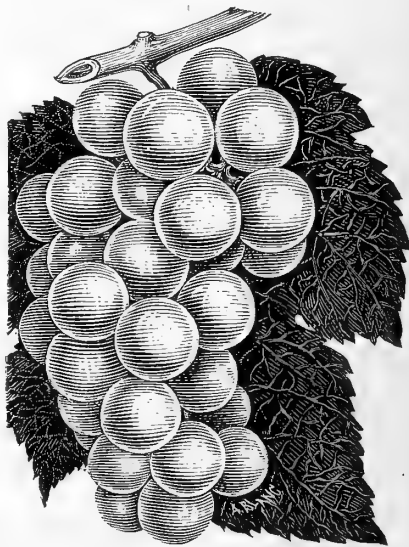
Woodruff Red.—A large and showy red grape raised from seed of Concord. Claimed by the introducer to be a strong grower, free from disease and entirely hardy, having endured 20° below zero without injury. Bunch and berry of very large size. Quality excellent. One year, 50 cts. each; two years, 75 cts. each.

Hayes.—A fine early white grape from seed of Moore's Early. A good grower, hardy and rugged. Quality very fine. Similar in many respects to its parent, but differing in color. One year, 35 cts. each; two years, 50 cts. each.

Concord.—Probably better known than any other grape in this country, and, all things considered, has few superiors. Succeeds over a wider range than any other variety. Should be grown by everyone who wants to be sure of grapes. Two years, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Ives.—Profitable and popular for market, as it turns black before other and better grapes are ripe, and sells in this condition for a good price. A strong, vigorous grower, almost entirely exempt from mildew and rot, and when fully ripe is of fair quality. Quite largely grown for marketing. Two years, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

Martha.—A reliable white grape, ripening in midseason. Seldom mildews. Bunch and berry good size, very sweet, but somewhat foxy; it is a Concord seedling. One year, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen; two years, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100.



MOORE'S DIAMOND GRAPE.

Moore's Early.—As this variety is so much earlier than Concord, and better than Champion or Ives, it is fast becoming the most popular early black grape. Vine very vigorous and healthy; berries much larger than Concord, but bunches not as large. In quality it is almost identical, but ripens two weeks earlier than that variety. In all sections where grape growing is profitable we can recommend this variety. One year, 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100; two years, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Pocklington.—An attractive white grape; hardy, vigorous and free from mildew. Bunches and berries very large, turning to a rich amber yellow when fully ripe. Very sweet and juicy, but rather foxy in flavor. Ripens with Concord. One year, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; two years, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Worden.—An improvement on the Concord, which it resembles somewhat. It is larger, handsomer, earlier and much better in quality. Many vines of the Concord have been sold for Worden by unscrupulous agents, causing the belief that they are identical. Our vines are the true Worden. One year, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; two years, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Niagara.—A quite popular white grape in many sections, but quite subject to mildew and rot. Ripens with Concord, and about equal in quality. One year, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two years, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

CRANBERRIES.

CULTURE.—For small plantations for home use there are often low boggy places where they will grow and bear abundantly, with almost no care but to pick the berries. For extensive culture for market, however, they require a few special conditions. First, reliable water, with means of perfect control, so as to be able to flood or not as desired. The ground should be level and covered with two or three inches of sand. Plant the cuttings two feet apart each way (10,000 per acre). Keep the bog flooded in winter.

Jersey Bell.—Most extensively grown, and in size and color is all that can be desired. Ripens early and keeps perfectly. 30 cts. per 100, postpaid; \$2.50 per 1,000, \$20 per 10,000. We invite correspondence from those intending to plant largely. We are prepared to execute orders for 10,000 to 50,000 or more at very favorable rates for first-class cuttings.

PEACHES.

CULTURE.—Peaches do well in a soil of sandy loam that is not too low. An abundance of fertilizers abounding in potash should be used. Unleached wood ashes and ground bone are unequalled. It is necessary to make an examination twice a year for the borers, cutting them out with a sharp knife. In planting, cut back severely, and in small trees we recommend pruning them to a single whip and cutting this back to one-half its length. The proper distance apart is from 15 to 20 feet, according to the soil, giving more room on heavy land. At 15 feet apart it requires 193 trees per acre. Our trees are vigorous and healthy, *true to name and free from yellows.*

First-class, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$6 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 7 cts. each, 65 cts. per dozen, \$5 per 100.

The following varieties we can recommend for either home use or market. There are none in this list but strictly reliable kinds, and they are the cream of the numberless varieties grown.

EARLY VARIETIES. (Freestone.)

Large Early York. (White.)	Crawford's Early. (Yellow.)
Old Mixon Free. "	Early Rivers. "
Troth's Early. "	Hance's Golden. "
Mountain Rose. "	Foster. "

LATE VARIETIES. (Freestone.)

Fox's Seedling. (White.)	Chair's Choice. (Yellow.)
Stump the World. "	Globe. "
Ward's Late. "	Beers' Smock. "
Ford's Late. "	Reeves' Favorite. "
Crawford's Late. (Yellow.)	

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PEACHES.

Amsden's June.
Hale's Early.
Yellow St. John.

Stephens' Rareripec.
Pratt.
Susquehanna.

Wager.
Melocoton.

PEARS.

CULTURE.—Pears should be planted 20 feet apart each way (108 per acre) and kept well cultivated. The first two or three years some hoed crop may be grown between the rows, but ample space should be given the trees. After this the trees should be given full possession of the soil. Most pears ripen better indoors than on the trees, and many varieties are worthless if left on until ripe. We cannot recommend dwarfs in any way, as they are not reliable. Except where noted, the following prices to be used:

First-class, 5 to 7 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen, \$30 per 100.

Bartlett.—Large, clear yellow, and juicy, with a flavor peculiar to itself, which has made it the most popular pear for market in this country. Season, August.

Anjou.—Large, yellow, juicy and of superb quality. Vigorous grower and productive. Season, autumn.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large and delicious, ripening before Bartlett, but must be picked before ripe or it will rot.

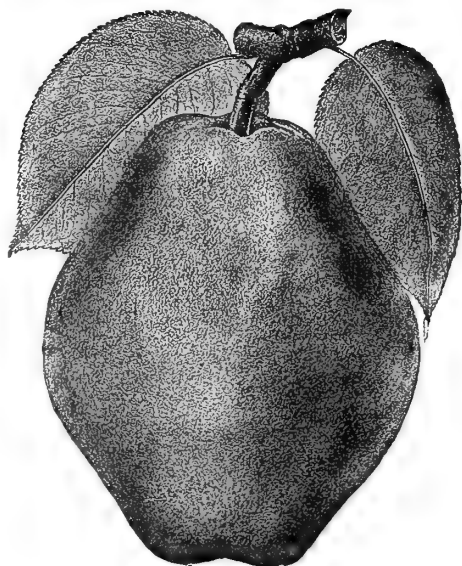
Lawrence.—One of the best late pears. Foliage not affected by leaf-blight. Very sweet and juicy. Profitable. Season, December.

Kieffer.—A hybrid from seed of Chinese Sand pear. Entirely distinct in all respects from common varieties. A most remarkable bearer, perfectly healthy and vigorous grower. Flavor not considered equal to Bartlett by some. A very profitable variety. Season, autumn. A superb variety for canning, for which purpose it is unequalled. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

Seckel.—Too well known to need description. Though small, considered to be the standard of quality. Trees slow growing and long lived. Profitable. Sept.

Doyenne d'Ete.—A delicious early pear. A prolific bearer and sturdy, upright grower. Fruit small, but of very best quality for home use. Season, July.

Le Conte.—Of similar parentage to Kieffer, which it somewhat resembles. Fruit large, yellow and handsome, but rather inferior in quality. Wonderful in growth, and a prolific annual bearer. Of great value for market at the south.



KIEFFER PEAR.

Idaho.—This new pear will undoubtedly prove one of our very finest and most profitable varieties. In many respects it is unique. Specimens have been grown weighing 23 ounces, and many of them have no seeds at all and some are without sign of core. Samples have been tested by all the prominent horticulturists in this country and in Europe, and all speak in the highest terms of the quality and appearance. The introducer says it is one of two varieties with him that has passed the last winter without being winter-killed. It is an annual and prolific bearer. We are confident that this is the coming pear, and those who do not secure trees will miss a golden opportunity. One year trees, \$2.50 each.

Wilder Early.—Introduced for the first time last year, and without doubt the largest and best early variety. Rated as next to Seckel in quality. Should be planted by everyone desiring the best early fruit. One year trees, \$1 each.

APPLES.

 One-year trees only by mail, postpaid, at single rate; by express at dozen rate.

10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Summer Rose.—The very earliest apple we have seen. Fruit medium size, red, with pale red cheek and stripes. Quality mild sub-acid, best. Season, July.

Ramsdel's Sweet.—A very fine red sweet apple of fair size. Productive and valuable. Season, last of August.

Pumpkin Sweet.—Exceedingly large, yellow and russet; rather dry, but of fine quality and very sweet. A heavy bearer. September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple).—Red, of good size, sub-acid; flesh of snowy whiteness, and of the very finest quality. Ripens in September.

Ben Davis.—A fine keeping red winter apple. Very reliable. Early bearer.

Smith's Cider.—Fruit large, greenish red. Flavor peculiarly rich, juicy and delicious. October.

Winesap.—One of the best keepers grown. Fruit medium size, clear red and of fair quality. A prolific annual bearer.

Lawver or Delaware Winter.—These are now known to be identical. Fruit large, clear bright red in color and of excellent quality. Remarkable for its keeping qualities, having been kept in our climate as late as July 4th perfectly sound.

CHERRIES.

SWEET OR HEART CHERRIES.

4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Downer's Late.—A medium-sized cherry. Red, luscious and good.

Gov. Wood.—Large, yellow, juicy and delicious; a standard variety. Midseason.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, rosy yellow, juicy and sweet. Midseason.

Napoleon.—Large, white and red, sweet; a most excellent cherry. Late.

PIE CHERRIES OR MORELLOS.

4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

English Morello.—Large, dark red and productive. Sour, and very late.

Early Richmond. Good size, red, juicy. Very productive; the standard.

May Duke.—Early, dark red. Excellent quality.

PLUMS.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

German Prune.—Medium size; purple, juicy and sweet. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Green Gage.—Small size, green; rich and juicy. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Lombard.—Medium size, red. Flesh yellow and sweet. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Yellow Egg.—Large, yellow, early. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

AMERICAN AND JAPAN VARIETIES.

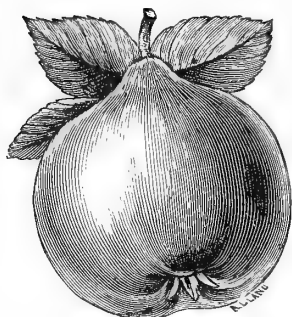
Mariana.—A seedling from Wild Goose. Later and of better quality. One year, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Wild Goose.—Early. Fruit medium size, oval, red. Flesh soft and melting when ripe, and of good quality. Very profitable in many sections. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Botan (Japan).—This is probably the most valuable new fruit we have ever received from any foreign country. In vigor of growth it surpasses the Kieffer pear, and for early and profuse bearing it is not equalled by any fruit we know of. The fruit is of good size, handsome appearance and delicious quality, ripening in August. It will prove one of the most paying orchard fruits ever grown, as it effectually resists all attacks of curculio. It is already being planted largely by clear-sighted growers who plant for profit. (See page 3.) 1 year, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

QUINCES.

Quinces delight in a moist, rich soil. They may be planted ten feet apart, and should be given good culture and high fertilizing. Without doubt the Meech is the best variety to grow.



MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

Champion.—A very hardy upright growing variety. Early bearer and productive. Fruit large and clear yellow, possessing all the aroma of the old Orange quince. 3 to 4 feet, heavy, 30 cents each.

Meech's Prolific.—This new variety proves to be superior in all respects to any other quince, being a vigorous grower and remarkably productive. Fruit of the largest size and finest quality. Our stock came directly from Mr. Meech, and we know it is right. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing.—This is the only variety of the mulberry worth planting. Fruit of largest size, and borne in profusion the entire summer. Everybody should have a tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

CHESTNUT, American Sweet.—We have yet to see a chestnut that can compare in quality with the American. 4 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each; 6 to 8 feet, 40 cts. each.

SHELLBARK (*Tuscatine*).—Tree of large growth and entirely hardy. Nuts thin-shelled and delicious. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each.

PECAN.—Well known and popular, but rarely grown in this section, owing to the supposition that it was not hardy. Although tender when young, old specimens are perfectly hardy and are well suited to our climate. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each.

WALNUT, English.—By a little care when quite young the English Walnut may be grown in this climate, and when once they begin to bear prove very prolific, and equal in all respects to the best nuts that are bought. 2 feet, 30 cents each.

BUTTERNUT.—Of all nut trees, the butternut seems to be the freest to respond to cultivation. It is entirely hardy and bears profusely, and begins when quite young. The tree is very ornamental and shapely, the nuts of exquisite quality. Don't let another year pass without securing a tree or two. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts.

GARDEN ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE.—Plant the bed in rows three feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. For field culture the rows should be five feet apart. Plant the roots at least ten inches below the surface and cover them about two inches at first, and gradually hoe in the soil as they grow. If the Asparagus beetles appear, dust the foliage with "Buhach."

Conover's Colossal.—The most popular sort in general use. Two years, 25 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Eclipse.—Stalks much larger than the last and earlier. Plants as yet scarce. We have a limited stock from seed obtained from the introducer, and those wishing this variety should send their orders early. 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RHUBARB, Myatt's Linnæus.—The finest variety of the pie-plant. Stalks very large, tender and delicate, coming up very early. 8 cents each, 75 cents per doz.

HORSE-RADISH.—In planting Horse-radish, always plant small sets in preference to the old crowns, as the crowns will surely rot out and leave a misshapen root that is not salable. Sets, 25 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100.

SAGE, Holt's Mammoth.—Forms a large plant with large, broad leaves, and is very slow in running to seed. 15 cts. each.

SPEARMINT and PEPPERMINT. The well-known herbs from which the essences are obtained. Very fine for flavoring. Fine plants of either, 15 cts. each.

Ornamental Department.

We have always given special attention to propagating and growing rare and beautiful hardy ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, evergreens, and herbaceous perennials. We are glad to see an increasing interest in *hardy* ornamental planting. A few shade trees and some shrubbery well kept always adds to the value of a place, and their first cost is small.

Let us say right here that too much pains cannot be taken to have plenty of fibrous roots to *all trees and plants*, and especially the finer kinds of ornamental trees and plants. Our soil being light and easily worked, is *particularly* favorable to the production of fibrous roots which *do not break off in digging*, as they will in clay soil.

We can give you better stock, safely packed, for less money than other nurseries. Send a list for estimate before ordering of any one else.

In planting ornamental trees, and in fact *all kinds of trees and shrubs*, the tops should be pruned severely to balance the loss of roots that is absolutely unavoidable in digging them, and great care be taken to get the soil well in among the roots and made firm with the feet. In no case should the roots be bent and crowded into a hole that is too small for them, nor should the depth of planting vary much from what the tree stood in the nursery.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ACER rubrum (*Scarlet Maple*). A magnificent long-lived tree of great value as a shade tree for lawns or roadsides. Brilliant in spring with scarlet flowers and also in autumn with yellow, orange and scarlet leaves. 2 ft., 15 cts. each; 8 ft., 30 cts. each.

A. dasycarpum (*Silver Maple*). One of the most rapid growing of the maples, making a fine, large tree. The wood, however, is not so tough as the other maples offered, and more liable to damage by storms. 3 ft., 20 cts. each; doz., \$2.

A. saccharinum (*Rock or Sugar Maple*). Of large, upright pyramidal growth, and handsome dark foliage. Slow growing *at first*, but when once established will grow at an increasing rate each year until very old. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each.

A. platanoides (*Norway Maple*). Remarkably beautiful in manner of growth and foliage, and one of the most desirable varieties. Makes a perfectly round head and *shades more ground* than any other maple. Of slow growth at first, but very rapid when established. Covered with large clusters of yellow flowers early in spring. The finest of the maples. 5 to 7 ft., 40 cts. each; 7 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each.

PLATANUS orientalis (*Buttonwood*). A desirable tree of very rapid straight growth, and attains an immense size. Bark of old trees a peculiar whitish color. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 8 ft., 40 cts. each.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (*Tulip tree*). Too much cannot be said of this tree for roadside or lawn. Rapid grower, with very straight trunk and dark, rich foliage, and very free from insect enemies. Flowers resemble the garden tulip, but larger, yellow and red. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 40 cts. each.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflura (*Sweet Gum*). Leaves somewhat ivy shaped, turning to rich yellow or scarlet in autumn. Very desirable. 8 ft., 40 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (*Cucumber tree*). At the south the straight arrow-like trunks of this tree are made into the well-known cucumber pumps. Not so easy to transplant as some trees, but on account of its symmetrical shape and large, dark foliage, it is much liked for ornament. 10 ft., 50 cts. each.

FRAXINUS excelsa (*European White Ash*). Foliage somewhat like a hickory, as also is the wood, but unlike the hickories it is of very rapid growth. Very desirable. 10 ft., 50 cts. each.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos inermis (*Thornless Honey Locust*). This fine tree has all the grace of the common honey locust, and is *entirely thornless*. A healthy large growing tree, free from insects or worms. 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each.

CATALPA bignonioides (*Common Catalpa*). A tree of rapid spreading growth; leaves large. In July the trees are covered with immense clusters of large white, sweet-scented flowers. Can be moved with no risk of loss, even by unskillful hands. 3 ft., 15 cts. each; 10 ft., 30 cts. each.

C. speciosa (*Western Catalpa*). Of more upright growth, and hardier; otherwise same as the last. 8 to 10 ft., 40 cts. each.

CORNUS Florida (*Dogwood*). An undersized tree, greatly prized for its immense white flowers, which completely cover the tree in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each.

C. alba. Of similar habit to the last, but instead of the flower-like involucre, it has a large cluster of small flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (*Yellow Wood*). A moderate sized tree bearing clusters of flowers resembling a white Wistaria in form, size and odor. A most desirable tree. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each.

EVERGREENS.

(*Coniferæ*.)

Planting evergreens should be done earlier in the fall and later in the spring than deciduous trees, and the pruning should not be so severe. Evergreen hedges should be kept sheared so as to keep them low, and it should be commenced while somewhat lower than they are eventually wanted.

WHITE PINE (*Pinus Strobus*). Foliage a soft silvery white on the under side, dark green on the upper. Makes an immense tree, of great beauty. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each.

BALSAM FIR. Foliage soft and fragrant, dark green. Makes a conical shaped tree. Very desirable. 2 ft., 15 cts. each; per doz., \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Foliage not so graceful as the fir, but resembles them somewhat. Grows to an immense size, and of great value for shelter-belts or wind-breaks. Also for hedges of lower growth, as it can be kept down by shearing. 1 ft., 10 cts., each; per doz., \$1; per 100, \$6.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Foliage short and on drooping branches, making a very graceful effect. It may be kept of moderate size by shearing it annually, or grow to a large sized tree. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each.

ARBOR-VITÆ, American. A hardy, quick growing evergreen, and one of the most popular hedge plants, as it does not die out at the bottom, and is easily kept of any form desired by shearing. 8 in., bushy, 10 cts. each; per doz., \$1; per 100, \$6.

Siberian. A closer growing Arbor-vitæ, very desirable for clumps and single specimen evergreens. Does not require so much shearing as the American. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each, as to size.

Dwarf Globe. A perfectly round-headed variety, of dwarf compact habit, that does not need shearing at all. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Pyramidal. Growth compact and pyramidal in shape, keeping its form without shears. 40 cts. each.

JUNIPERS, Swedish and Irish. The junipers make a very dense growth of peculiar columnar shape, which they keep naturally without shearing. The Swedish is of a light yellowish green, while the Irish is of a bluish cast. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea. Foliage soft and delicate, branches tipped with golden yellow. Makes a magnificent specimen tree. 35 cts. each.

IRISH YEW. Until quite old a low growing shrub of remarkable beauty. Foliage almost black. Its long life is proverbial, so if you would plant a tree for future generations, plant a yew. 2 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

LAWSON'S CYPRESS. An evergreen of remarkable grace and elegance. In appearance between an Arbor-vitæ and a Retinospora. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

CHINESE BOX. Very compact low growing variety of the Box. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MAHONIA. Holly-like foliage, which during the winter assumes a rich, deep, red color. 25 cts. each.

LAUREL (Broad-leaved). One of the most beautiful and desirable of hardy shrubs, either for single specimens or hedges. It is difficult to describe the beauty of a laurel hedge in July when in full bloom. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

HARDY VINES.

GRECIAN SILK VINE. Rapid growing vine with rich, green foliage and chocolate-colored flowers. Deserves to be more generally known. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

AKEBIA quinata. Foliage of peculiar shape; flowers rich purple. A splendid vine for verandas and trellises. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HONEYSUCKLE. Too well-known for description. We have the best varieties grown, including *Halls' Japan* and the *Variegated Foliage*. 15 cents each.

WISTARIA, Chinese Blue. Splendid flowering vine of rapid growth. Flowers in large clusters; very sweet. 25 cents each.

Chinese White. Resembles the blue in all respects, except the flowers are white and of slightly different fragrance. Much harder to propagate. 50 cts. each.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. Will cover a brick or stone house completely, clinging to the bare wall like an ivy, but of much faster growth. Both this and the next color finely in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. quinquefolia (Woodbine). Resembles the last, but has larger foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HARDY IVIES. Well-known vines, beautiful in winter as well as summer, as they are evergreen. Either the *plain green* or the *variegated* form. 20 cts. each.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

As a rule the various kinds of ornamental shrubs require more or less pruning annually, depending somewhat on the ideas and taste of the possessor. We would mention *Hypericum Kalbmanum*, White Fringe (*Chionanthus*), *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, and *Cercis Japonica* as being particularly fine.

MAGNOLIA Soulangeana. Early in spring, just before the leaves make their appearance, the *Magnolia Soulangeana* is covered with large, purplish white flowers five inches across, and very fragrant. Beautiful in foliage also. 50 cts. each.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Flowers pure white, produced profusely all over the branches quite early in spring. Very beautiful, but not very common. 25 cts. each.

WHITE FRINGE (Chionanthus). A remarkably fine shrub, bearing large clusters of fringe-like white flowers in July. Splendid for bouquets. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

FORSYTHIA viridissima. Produces a profusion of yellow flowers as soon as spring opens. 20 cts. each.

F. suspensa. Flowers produced in shorter clusters than the last, and each flower suspended by the stem. 25 cts. each.

SPIRÆA, Reeves' Single. Flowers borne in clusters, completely covering the bushes in early spring. 15 cents each.

S. prunifolia. Lower growing than the last, and very distinct in foliage. Flowers white. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. Californica. Flowers borne in terminal clusters; bright rose colored. Blooms in July. A splendid bouquet flower. 25 cts. each.

CORCHORUS Japonica. An old time flower that is just as fine now as it was years ago. Flowers resemble small roses, orange colored. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

DEUTZIA gracilis. A low growing shrub bearing numerous spikes of pure white flowers. If planted in a pot and kept in a warm room it may be had in bloom by Easter. Strong plants, 30 cts. each.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

HIBISCUS moscheutos. A grand plant, producing a gorgeous display of flowers eight inches in diameter for many weeks. One year plants will bloom beautifully the summer after planting, and will increase in size each year. The colors vary from deep red to pink and white. They will bear more neglect than most flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

YUCCA filamentosa (*Adam's Needle*). Well-known evergreen resembling a century plant. Waxy white flowers on a stalk six feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Y. recurva. Resembles the last, but the leaves are narrower and have not the white hairs that characterize the Adam's needle. 25 cts. each.

OPUNTIA vulgaris (*Prickly Pear*). A hardy cactus, producing a large number of bright yellow flowers in early summer, and crimson fruit (edible) in August. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

CASSIA Marylandica. Upright plant, bearing clusters of yellow flowers in August 15 cts. each.

MONTBRETIA crocosmiflora. Plant resembling a gladiolus in foliage, covered with spikes of orange red flowers for nearly two months. One of the very best plants of its class. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PANSIES AND VIOLETS.

Pansies may be had in bloom nearly all winter in a cold frame in this latitude, and all that is necessary is to make the soil quite rich, set the plants about eight inches apart and as soon as real cold weather comes, put on the glass. On all warm days it should be partly removed. Freezing does not hurt them if it is not too severe. In the very coldest weather it will be a good plan to cover with mats or boards. Violets require the same treatment as Pansies, but will stand even more cold without injury, and with our WINTER MONARCH we have had an abundance of flowers all winter with no glass at all—simply the protection of a little shrubbery.

PANSIES. Splendid strain of large sized flowers, all conceivable colors. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

VIOLETS, Marie Louise. Large, double blue, deliciously fragrant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Winter Monarch. A remarkably hardy variety; originated with us. Flowers large, deep blue, and possess the violet fragrance to a wonderful extent. In the latitude of Philadelphia they will bloom all winter if planted on the warm side of a hedge or under some bushes. Once planted, they will take care of themselves and increase rapidly. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Imported Bulbs.

The following list of bulbs we have selected from the long lists of varieties as being the best of their respective classes. No class of flowering plants are easier to grow or yield more pleasure for so little trouble than the hardy Dutch bulbs. In many cases flower lovers want them in the spring, when it is out of the question. To have them, you must prepare in the fall.

HYACINTHS.

CULTURE.—Plant hyacinths in the open ground in October or November, placing the bulbs about four inches below the surface (from the top of bulb). After the weather gets cold, a covering of leaves or rotted stable manure will be good for them, but it is not absolutely necessary. The blooming season is very early, and the bulbs may be taken out and dried after the leaves begin to turn yellow, or they may remain in the ground for several years, coming up every spring.

For winter blooming indoors the following hints will be of use to those unacquainted with their culture. One of the first requisites is to procure good, strong bulbs. Having succeeded in this, proceed to plant the bulbs in pots or boxes, being careful to have good drainage. Place the bulbs just below the surface, after which water thoroughly and then set the pots in a sheltered place out of doors and cover with leaves; when they have well filled the pots with roots, bring them in the house a few at a time, and as the leaves and spikes begin to expand give more light. When in bloom they will last longer in a cool room than in a warm one. We would recommend using single hyacinths for indoor use, as they bloom much better.

MIXED HYACINTHS.

Single and Double, in separate colors, White, Blue, Dark Red, Rosy Red, Yellow.
8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

Single and Double, all colors mixed. 70 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

NAMED HYACINTHS.

The named hyacinths are preferred by those who want particularly fine bulbs and special colors. We offer a few of the choicest varieties.

Chas. Dickens. Dark porcelain. 10 cts. each.

Marie. Bright blue. 10 cts. each.

Blue Mourant. Dark blue. 12 cts. each.

Voltaire. Creamy white. 15 cts. each.

Baron Van Thuyll. Pure white. 15c. each.

La Virginite. Blush white. 12 cts. each.

Amy. Carmine. 12 cts. each.

Czar Nicholas. Rose. 12 cts. each.

Norma. Waxy pink. 12 cts. each.

Robert Steiger. Crimson. 12 cts. each.

ROMAN HYACINTHS.

Early White. Makes a number of small clusters instead of one large one. Very nice for bouquets. 8 cts. each.

EARLY TULIPS.

The early tulips are grown much the same as the hyacinths, and may be bloomed indoors in the same manner.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

Artus. Bright scarlet.

Canary Bird. Yellow.

Duc Van Thol. Dazzling scarlet.

Immaculata. Pure white.

Queen Victoria. White, with rose edge.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

La Candeus. Pure white.

Yellow Rose. Yellow.

Rex rubrorum. Brilliant scarlet; a superior sort for bedding.

8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Best mixed Single or Double, all colors. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

NARCISSUS.

The narcissus are general favorites and are perfectly hardy, and all that we offer are well adapted to forcing. They may be managed the same as hyacinths.

Poeticus. Pure white, with red cup. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Paper White. Pure white, splendid for indoor blooming. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Trumpet Mayor. Golden yellow. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Princes. Sulphur yellow. 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

CROCUS.

In the open ground the crocus is the first to bloom in spring, and considering their many good qualities, they deserve to be more generally planted. Each bulb produces a number of large showy flowers ranging in color from a deep yellow to white, and all shades of purple. In price they are so low that anyone can afford to plant them in quantity.

Blue, White, Yellow striped, separate. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

All colors mixed. 20 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.

FREESIA refracta alba. Pure white flowers, deliciously scented. Very easy to force
5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. Immense quantity of these lovely flowers are annually forced for the holidays, and for this purpose only extra sized pips should be used. They require more heat to flower than hyacinths. Extra large pips, 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.



CHINESE SACRED LILY.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY. Far superior to any other lily for winter blooming. Produces a number of large, sweet-scented white flowers which remain in bloom a long time. Large bulbs, 15 cts. each; extra large, 25 cts. each.

LILIUM superbum. An American lily of great beauty; hardy and vigorous. The petals are a lovely red and recurve so as to almost touch in the back when fully open. We offer selected bulbs that may be depended on to flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., postpaid.

CHINESE SACRED LILY. The unique flower should be grown by everyone. They are flowered in a dish of pebbles and water, and all the attention they need is to keep water in the dish. In about five weeks from time of planting they will have attained a height of two feet and will be a mass of deliciously scented flowers. Our bulbs are grown in China, and are so vigorous they will make from four to ten flower stalks to a bulb. Plant them in a bowl or deep dish of any kind, placing pebbles or small stones around them to keep them steady, and fill with water. Set the bowl in the sunshine. They may be started at intervals any time from November to April. Large bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

★ Bassett's Star Collection of Imported Bulbs for Autumn Planting. ★

This collection is made up of the very best quality of the different bulbs, and if purchased separately would cost \$3.50. *We will send the entire collection, postpaid, for only \$2.48.*

Each box will contain the following set of bulbs carefully packed and labeled:

12 Best Named Hyacinths,	6 Freesia Refracta Alba,
12 Best Named Tulips,	1 True Bermuda Easter Lily.
12 Best Selected Crocus,	1 True Chinese Sacred Lily.
12 Best Selected Narcissus,	

56 Imported Bulbs for \$2.48. Each Bulb strictly first-class in all respects.

Please notice that we can not make any change in this offer whatever, either in number or varieties. In ordering, it is only necessary to mention **Bassett's Star Collection of Bulbs**. This collection is especially suited for flowering in-doors, but the varieties are all hardy and may be planted in the garden.

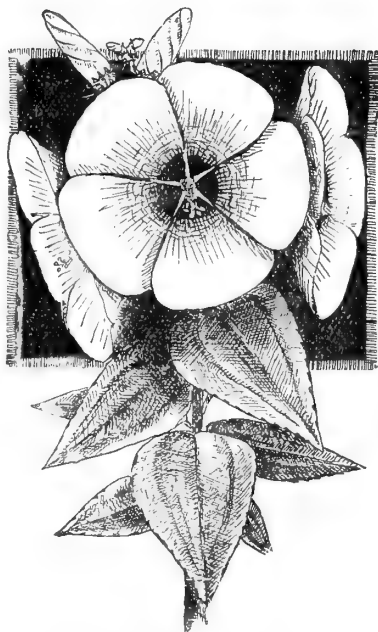
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Has ever been offered before. It is Choicest, Purest,
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NEW CRIMSON-EYED
HIBISCUS.

Several years ago we procured from a lot of seedling Hibiscus a single plant of such remarkable beauty that we decided to plant it by itself and see if it could not be made to impart its wonderful coloring to its seedlings. We were delighted to find after waiting two years that it came true from seed, and we now have sufficient stock to warrant offering it to the public. When fully expanded, the individual flowers are *eight inches in diameter* and of a dazzling white, with the center of a *vivid crimson*. We find it to be a robust grower and very hardy. It is of the perennial species, and when once planted will increase in size until it makes a large clump. The plants we offer will bloom next summer. 25 cts. each, five for \$1, postpaid.



NEW CRIMSON-EYED HIBISCUS.

THE TUBEROUS-ROOTED
WISTARIA.*(Apios tuberosa.)*

A beautiful climber, bearing dense clusters of chocolate-colored flowers having a rich violet odor. A few tubers planted near a trellis will completely cover it with foliage and flowers. The vines die to the ground in the fall, but the tubers are perfectly hardy and should not be taken up. Price, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., postpaid.



APIOS TUBEROSA.

AN OFFER.

We will send one each of the Crimson-Eyed Hibiscus, *Apios tuberosa*, Chinese Sacred Lily, *Cassia Marylandica* and two large Cinnamon Vines by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, all first-class.

BIRD SEED.

We aim to keep a extra fine quality of bird feed. That we succeed in this, the increasing demand for our seed shows. Our mixed seed for canaries is mixed after the formula given by Michael K. Boyer, which is a sufficient guarantee that it is in proper portion.

	Per lb.
Mixed Seed , for canaries.....	\$0 10
Best Rape (clean).....	12
Pure Canary Seed	10
Hemp	8
Millet (clean).....	08

If to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per lb.

THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

Hammonton is probably more extensively engaged in the poultry business than any other town in the country. This gives us an unequalled chance to obtain pure stock of most of the breeds of fowls. If you want either birds or eggs, write us for prices.

THE POULTRY GUIDE AND FRIEND.

A monthly paper, edited and published by Michael K. Boyer, in this place; a valuable aid to all interested in poultry. Mr. Boyer is a well-known writer on pet birds, dogs and poultry, and has an extensive experimental poultry farm where he gives his ideas a practical test. The subscription price is only 25 cents year. Any one sending us an order from this catalogue to the amount of \$2 may include a year's subscription free. Subscriptions may be sent to us, or direct to Mr. Boyer.¹

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Per qt.	Per lb.
Lawn Grass Seed—		
Our best mixture.....	\$0 25	
Kentucky Blue grass.....	20	
White Clover.....		\$0 40
Flower Pots—	Pots. Each.	Saucers. Each.
2 inch.....	\$0 02	
3 inch.....	03	\$0 03
4 inch.....	04	03
5 inch.....	05	04
6 inch.....	06	0
7 inch.....	08	06
8 inch.....	11	08
9 inch.....	20	12
Hanging Baskets—		Each.
8 inch Wire, plain.....	\$0 12	
9 inch Wire, galvanized.....	25	
12 inch Wire, galvanized.....	45	
8 inch Rustic.....	75	
9 inch Rustic.....	1 00	
11 inch Rustic.....	1 25	
6 inch Terra Cotta, with chain.....	25	
10 inch Terra Cotta, with chain.....	60	
Odorless fertilizer for house plants.....	per lb., 8 cts..	
Terra Cotta Edging Tiles , green.....		03
Pruning Shears 8 inch.....		50
Pruning Shears , 10 inch.....		1 04
Thermometers , 10 inch.....		15
Garden Trowels		08
Hand Weeders		10
Garden Lines , 48 foot, braided.....		20
Scolly's Rubber Sprinklers		75

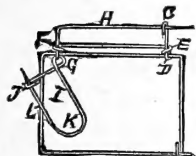
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Can Sell and Make a Good
Profit on,

BECAUSE IT IS SOMETHING WHICH
EVERYBODY NEEDS.

THE CROCHET SPOOL PIN.

(PATENTED.)



This is the neatest device for the purpose intended that has ever been offered to the public. It will be appreciated by every lady who has been annoyed while doing crochet work by having her spool roll about the floor.

The spool or ball is placed on the larger hook shown at the bottom of the cut, which is of full size for this purpose. It is then fastened to the dress by the small pin "H. C." and the spool is there to stay.

When the worker is called away for any reason she simply hooks the work on the little hook "I, J, K, L," and she has her work and thread all secured together and pinned to her dress.

No lady who does crochet or fancy work can afford to do without this neat little convenience.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Stamp taken.

Agents Wanted.

We wish to secure an agent in every school district to sell this pin, and there is money in it for those who will take hold of it, as it is something needed by every lady who does fancy work and the price is such a trifle that no time or argument is needed to sell it. Fix up a pin with a spool or thread on the large hook, and a piece of unfinished crochet work on the hook "I, J, K, L," and the pin sells at sight.

We have been supplying these pins to agents for nearly a year, and have yet to hear of the first one who has failed to find them of ready sale.

PRICE TO AGENTS.—60 Cents per Dozen, by mail, post-paid. Postage stamps taken. Still lower rates by the gross. Don't wait. Send 60 cents for a sample dozen at once, and if you push the sale you will soon be convinced that it will pay you to order them by the gross.

Buying by the dozen you double your money on every pin you sell. Buying by the gross you do still better.

PIN MONEY.

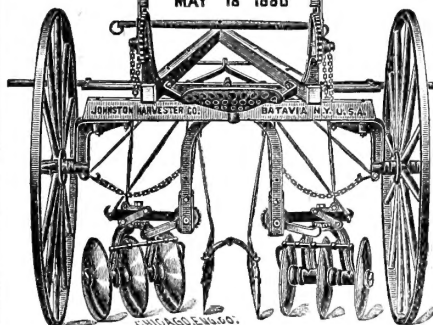
Ladies will find this an excellent thing whereby to make a little "pin money," as they can get a dozen at a time and sell them among their friends. Order a dozen and try. Children can make money selling them. Address all orders to

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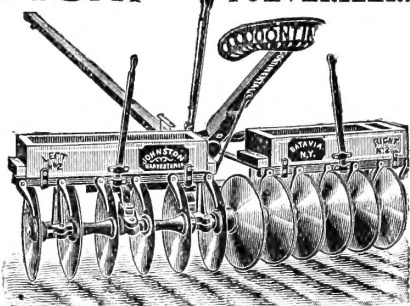
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Your land will be hard and need thorough cultivation for the next crop. You will prepare for seed ing with less labor if you use our Pulverizer.

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Henderson's Hand Book of Plants	2.00
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Meech's Quince Culture	1.00
Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit	1.00
Roe's Success with Small Fruits	2.50
White's Strawberry Culture	1.25
Wood's Modern Window Gardening	1.25
Barry's Fruit Garden	2.00
Earning for Boys	1.25
Long's Ornamental Gardening	2.00
Onions: How to Raise them Profitably	20
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